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(LISTED BELOW)

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

DATE OF INFORMATION

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1. There are at present 12 existing mission sanatoria, most of which are Union institutions of the Protestant missions. The total number of beds available is about 2,500. Many of the mission hospitals (total number: 348) and dispensaries (total number: 277) conduct tuberculosis clinics and have a few beds for TB patients. [redacted] and are getting results. [redacted] the 28-bed Memorial Hospital TB Block under the Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, East Punjab. This wing of the general hospital is unfortunately temporarily closed due to the confusion during the partition of India. It will be re-opened when a successor is found for the retired radiologist. The radiological equipment there was installed in 1931 and it is no longer in working order. A fund-raising campaign is now being staged in the US to get the money for a new X-ray unit. Most of the 12 mission sanatoria have X-ray diagnostic sets, but I am not acquainted with their present condition.

2. Following is the list of mission sanatoria:

Union Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madar, near Ajmir, Rajputana. 150 beds in 1945. It includes the original Mary Wilson Tuberculosis Sanatorium of 100 beds (as of 1921) which was established in 1909 and was the oldest sanatorium in India, located at the small village of Tilaznia, 20 miles from the Union Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

United Missions Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyavaram, Chittoor District, South India. This is the largest mission sanatorium, having about 350 beds. The X-ray facilities are quite adequate.

Pendra Road Mission Sanatorium, Pendra Road. About 100 beds.

Union Sanatorium, Jubar, Simla Hills. About 120 beds.

Methodist Sanatorium, Almora. About 75 beds (?).

Sanatorium in Sibsagar District, Assam.

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Sanatorium in Kaira District, near Ahmedabad..

Sanatorium in East Khandesh District, near Bombay.

Sanatorium in Poona District.

Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Miraj, South Satara District, Bombay state [r].

Sanatorium in Vengurla, Ratnagiri District.

Sanatorium in Bilaspur District.

- 25X1X 3. Apart from the mission sanatoria, there are other sanatoria, both government and private, which, as of 1948 statistics, had 4,500 beds. Thus the total number of all TB beds in India was about seven thousand, plus an estimated 120 TB clinics throughout India. This is a tremendous increase in tuberculosis work. [redacted] there were only about 12 sanatoria in all of India, with an estimated 600 beds for TB patients, including the few in hospitals. In 1938 the estimated number of beds was three thousand. Thus in the past 13 years the number of beds for TB patients has more than doubled. However, Dr PV Benjamin, Technical Adviser, Tuberculosis Association of India and Tuberculosis Adviser, Government of India, has stated: "For the effective control of tuberculosis we need over four thousand clinics and about 500 thousand beds. We have at present 120 clinics and about seven thousand beds." In 1938, 25X1X [redacted] there were less than three thousand beds for the tuberculous in all sanatoria and general hospitals combined, and 590 thousand of the 600 thousand annual deaths from tuberculosis in India occurred in the home. Currently there are an estimated 2 1/2 million cases of TB in India, with 500 thousand fatalities yearly.

4. Most civil hospitals (Central Government and state governments) in the large cities are equipped with X-ray machines. The portable (suitcase variety) Victor X-ray machines are widely used. The Indian TB Association has a great need for diagnostic units. One of the difficulties is that while the Indian doctors know how to take the pictures they often cannot read what the picture says. They don't know their TB medicine very well. This is true even of a number of those doctors who have received their medical training in the UK. In all of India there are only about 100 TB specialists.

- 25X1X 5. [redacted] the Sixth Tuberculosis Workers' Conference which was held in Calcutta where it was attended by about 110 delegates, most of them in tuberculosis work. The following (incomplete) list of non-mission sanatoria is taken primarily from the Report of this Conference:

Tuberculosis Hospital, Irrumnuma Palace, Erraguda, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Patipukur Tuberculosis Hospital, Patipukur, West Bengal.

S B Dey Sanatorium, Kurseong.

K H I Hospital and Sanatorium, Hukeri Road.

Department of Chest Diseases, Medical College Hospital, Shillong.

R P Chest Hospital, Shillong.

T B Sanatorium of Glancy Medical College, Amritsar, East Punjab.

Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Kanchrapara, 24 Parganas.

T B Department, Howra General Hospital, Calcutta.

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Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium, Kasauli, Simla Hills, East Punjab. (This is the All India Tuberculosis Sanatorium of over 200 beds,)

Government Sanatorium, Bhowali.

Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital, Kingsway, Delhi.

"Mayfield", Ranchi, Bihar Province.

Jadabpur Tuberculosis Hospital, Jadabpur, West Bengal.

Osmania Sanatorium, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Shree Padmavatidevi Sanatorium, Baroda.

Sadar Hospital, Chest Department, Hazaribagh, Bombay.

King George V Sanatorium, Jaipur.

Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Itki (near Ranchi).

Kasturba Tuberculosis Clinic and Hospital, Ludhnow (Gandhi Memorial).

Tiruvoteeswar Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras 12.

C D J T Sanatorium, Perundurai, Combatore District, South India.

Lady Irwin Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sinawar, East Punjab. (This is supported by the Indian TB Association.)

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